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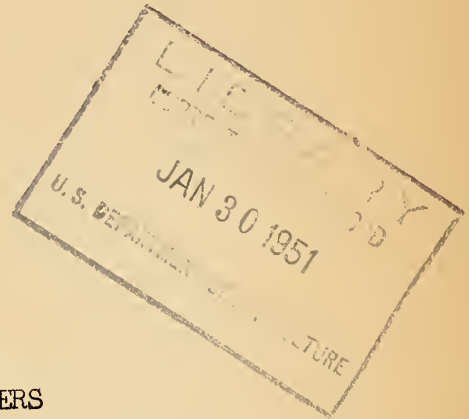
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
PRODUCTION AND MARKETING ADMINISTRATION
DAIRY BRANCH

INSERTS
for
SUMMARIES
of
FLUID MILK MARKETING ORDERS

Revised to January 1, 1951

and

Federal Register Citations
for the Milk Price Orders



The attached are inserts to be substituted for the corresponding pages in the Summaries of Fluid Milk Marketing Orders, April 1, 1948, and Federal Register Citations for the milk price orders. These inserts revise the Federal orders as effective on January 1, 1951. The last insert was issued on November 1, 1950.

PRICING AMENDMENTS

Amendments providing alternative minimum prices for the formula prices in the orders effective January, February, and March 1951, have been promulgated as follows:

Order No.	Market	Summary Page No.	Minimum Prices
41	Chicago	46	Class I not less than \$3.917 Class II not less than 3.517
7	Milwaukee	173	Class I not less than 3.877 Class II not less than 3.517
91	Rockford-Freeport	139	Class I: Grade A not less than 3.917 Non-grade A not less than 3.817 Class II: Grade A not less than 3.517 Non-grade A not less than 3.417
3	St. Louis	2	Class I not less than basic formula price plus 1.10
67	South Bend-LaPorte	84	Skim milk in Classes I and II not less than 1.218 Butterfat in Classes I and II not less than 78.34.
69	Suburban Chicago	93	Class I: Grade A not less than 3.917 Grade B not less than 3.817 Class II: Grade A not less than 3.517 Grade B not less than 3.417

Kansas City, Missouri

Marketing Area:

Missouri - Jackson County and parts of Clay and Platte Counties.

Kansas - Wyandotte County and parts of Johnson and Leavenworth Counties.

Handler:

A person who operates a city plant (i.e., one from which milk is disposed of as Class I in the marketing area) or a country plant (i.e., one which ships milk to a city plant). A producer's association is a handler with respect to milk which it causes to be diverted from a pool plant to another plant.

Pool Plant:

A plant which meets specified basic requirements for approval and at which, in the case of city plants, 15% or more of producer receipts in any month were utilized in Class I or, in the case of country plants, 30% or more of producer receipts during any of the months September through February were delivered to city plants. Any country plant qualifying during all these months may, upon request, be qualified during March-August.

Producer:

Person whose milk is received at or diverted from a pool plant.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, flavored milk drinks, cream, cream and milk mixture, ingredients used for creaming cottage cheese, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - Milk in specified uses other than Class I and shrinkage up to 2 per cent of total receipts.

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

2. The second part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

3. The third part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

4. The fourth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

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9. The ninth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

10. The tenth part of the document is a list of names and addresses of the members of the committee.

Class Prices (3.8 per cent butterfat):

A "basic formula" price is used for both Class I and Class II prices. The "basic formula" price is the higher of:

- (1) Average of prices for 3.5 per cent milk at 18 specified plants, divided by 3.5, times 3.8 (see Chicago summary, p. 46, for list).
- (2) Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 3.8, times 1.2, plus the carlot price per pound of dry skim milk (human consumption, f.o.b. plants in Chicago area), less 5.5 cents, times 7.

Class I - The "basic formula" price for the preceding month plus \$1.00 during March through August, and \$1.45 during other months, provided that prices in October, November, and December shall not be less than for September, and prices in April, May, and June not higher than for March.

Class II - The higher of (1) the "basic formula" price for the current month during September through February, and the "basic formula" price less 20 cents during other months, or (2) the highest price quoted during the month for ungraded milk of 3.8 per cent butterfat at any of the following plants:

Meyer Sanitary Milk Co.,	Valley Falls, Kansas
Franklin Ice Cream Co.,	Tonganoxie, Kansas
Milk Producers' Marketing Co.,	Kansas City, Kansas

Butterfat Differentials:Class Prices -

Class I - Chicago 92-score butter for the month times 0.130.

Class II - Chicago 92-score butter for the month times 0.120 during September-February and times 0.115 during March-August.

Producer Prices - Chicago 92-score butter for the month plus 4 cents, divided by 10.

Location Differentials:

Class Prices - Class I price is subject to deduction of 16 cents if received at a pool plant 50 to 70 miles from City Hall, Kansas City, Missouri, and 1/2 cent per 10 miles thereafter.

Producer Price - The same differentials as for Class I apply to all milk delivered by producers.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Upon completion of classification the butterfat test of each class is determined.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool. No new producer clause. Base rating plan was suspended April 1, 1943.

Twenty cents per hundredweight is deducted from the blended price during May, June, and July. A third of these deductions is returned to producers during each of the months of October, November, and December, each producer sharing on the basis of his own production during these months.

Interhandler Transfers:

Skim milk or butterfat transferred to a producer-handler or to the pool plant of another handler is classified as Class I unless, in the latter case, Class II utilization is indicated in writing by both handlers. If either or both handlers have "other source" milk, the transfer must be classified to give producer milk the highest valued classification.

Outside Purchases:

Skim milk and butterfat received by a handler from sources other than producers is deducted from his Class II utilization of producer milk.

Outside Sales:

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area. Skim milk or butterfat transferred to a nonpool plant is Class I unless (1) shipped more than 150 miles as cream to another Federal order market or as "Grade C cream for manufacturing only" or (2) shipped as milk, skim milk, or cream less than 150 miles, in which case the transferred product is assigned to the highest class use of the receiving non-handler after subtracting the receipts by such non-handler direct from dairy farmers.

Producer-handler:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 2 cents per hundredweight on producer milk.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions for marketing services as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 5 cents is deducted for non-members.

Upon request by a cooperative association, handlers are required to make partial and final payments to the association for milk delivered by association members. On or before the 25th day of each delivery period handlers are required to make partial payment for milk received during the first 15 days of the delivery period at the approximate value of such milk.

Special Handler Provisions:

Handlers operating approved plants which do not qualify as pool plants are required to pay into the pool on Class I sales in the marketing area, the difference between Class I and Class II prices.

Handlers subject to other Federal orders pay the pool on Class I sales in the marketing area any amount by which prices under this order exceed prices under the other order.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 34

Lowell-Lawrence, Massachusetts

Marketing Area:

The following cities and towns in Massachusetts:

Andover	Methuen
Billerica	North Andover
Chelmsford	Tewksbury
Dracut	Tyngsboro
Lawrence	Westford
Lowell	

Handler:

Person who operates a pool plant, or any other plant from which fluid milk products (i.e., milk, flavored milk, cream, skim milk, flavored skim milk, cultured skim milk, or buttermilk) are disposed of directly or indirectly in the marketing area.

Pool Plant:

A plant is a pool plant if it meets certain specified conditions relating to the proportion of dairy farmers who hold Massachusetts certificates of health approval, the proportion of the handler's milk which is disposed of as Class I milk in the marketing area or is shipped in the form of milk to city plants, and the holding of a license by the handler to sell milk in the marketing area. Plants of producer-handlers and pool plants under the Boston, Worcester, or Springfield orders are barred from being Lowell-Lawrence pool plants.

Producer:

Person whose milk is delivered from his farm to a pool plant, except a "dairy farmer for other markets" and a dairy farmer with respect to his delivery of "exempt milk." The term also includes a dairy farmer who ordinarily delivers to a handler's pool plant but whose milk is temporarily diverted to another plant, if the handler reports the milk as being delivered to the pool plant. A "dairy farmer for other markets" is a dairy farmer whose milk is received at a pool plant during March through September from a farm from which the handler or an affiliate received nonpool milk on more than three days in any one of the preceding months of October through February. "Exempt milk" is milk of a dairy farmer's own production which he delivers in bulk to a plant for packaging.

Classification:

Class I - All milk and milk products, the utilization of which is not established as Class II.

Class II - All milk and milk products established as sold, distributed or disposed of as other than milk, or as other than flavored milk, flavored skim milk, buttermilk, and cultured skim milk for human consumption; and plant shrinkage not in excess of 2 per cent of the volume handled.

Class Prices (3.7 per cent butterfat, city plants):

Class I - Compute a "formula index" as follows:

- (a) Determine latest Bureau of Labor Statistics monthly wholesale price index (1926 equals 100), and divide by 0.98.
- (b) Compute the sum of the three latest monthly indexes of department store sales in the Boston Federal Reserve District, adjusted for seasonal variations (1935-1939 equals 100); divide such sum by 3.78.
- (c) Compute the sum of:
 - (1) Simple average of the four latest weekly average retail prices per ton of dairy ration in the Boston milkshed as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; divide such average by 0.5044 and multiply by 0.6, plus
 - (2) The weighted average monthly composite farm wage rates for latest available month for Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture; divide by 0.5952 and multiply by 0.4. To compute weighted average, the respective States are weighted as follows: Maine 10, Massachusetts 6, New Hampshire 7, Vermont 77.

Compute the sum of (a), (b), and (c), divide the sum so computed by 3 and round fractions to nearest whole number (this is the "formula index").

Class I price is determined by applying "formula index" to the following table:

1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for the transparency and accountability of the organization. This section also outlines the various methods used to collect and analyze data, ensuring that the information is reliable and up-to-date.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the financial aspects of the organization. It provides a detailed overview of the budget, including the projected income and expenses for the upcoming year. This section also discusses the various financial risks and how they are being managed to ensure the organization's financial stability.

3. The third part of the document addresses the operational aspects of the organization. It describes the various processes and procedures that are in place to ensure the efficient and effective delivery of services. This section also discusses the various challenges that the organization is facing and how they are being addressed.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the human resources aspect of the organization. It provides an overview of the current staff levels and the various roles and responsibilities of the different departments. This section also discusses the various training and development programs that are in place to ensure that the staff is equipped with the necessary skills and knowledge to perform their duties effectively.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the legal and regulatory aspects of the organization. It provides an overview of the various laws and regulations that the organization is subject to and how they are being complied with. This section also discusses the various legal risks and how they are being managed to ensure the organization's legal compliance.

6. The sixth part of the document discusses the environmental and social aspects of the organization. It provides an overview of the various environmental and social issues that the organization is facing and how they are being addressed. This section also discusses the various initiatives that are in place to promote sustainability and social responsibility.

7. The seventh part of the document discusses the future of the organization. It provides an overview of the various strategic initiatives that are in place to ensure the organization's long-term success. This section also discusses the various challenges that the organization is facing and how they are being addressed.

8. The eighth part of the document discusses the conclusion of the document. It summarizes the key findings of the document and provides a final overview of the organization's current state and future prospects.

Location Differentials:

Class I and Class II - A differential of minus 17.0 cents for Class I and minus 2.0 cents for Class II applies to milk received at country plants (i.e., plants located more than 10 miles from the periphery of the marketing area) which are located less than 40-1/2 miles from the city hall in Lawrence.

Following is an abbreviated table of deductions applied to milk received at country stations beyond 40-1/2 miles:

<u>Zone</u> <u>(Miles)</u>	<u>Class I price</u> <u>differentials</u> (cents per cwt.)	<u>Class II price</u> <u>differentials</u> (cents per cwt.)
41- 50	- 41.5	- 2.0
51- 60	- 42.5	- 3.0
101-110	- 45.5	- 4.5
151-160	- 52.0	- 6.0
201-210	- 56.0	- 7.0
251-260	- 62.5	- 8.0
291 and over.	- 65.5	- 8.0

Producer price - Graduated in the same manner as Class I except that nearby location differentials of 46 cents per hundredweight for farms located within 40 miles of Lawrence and 23 cents per hundredweight for farms located within 80 miles of Boston are added to the producer price. Such location differentials, however, are limited to an amount such that the producer price is not in excess of the Class I price.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weight of milk, cream or skim milk utilized in the products of each class.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, without base rating plan or new producer clause. Provision is made for charging interest at the rate of 1/2 of 1 per cent per month on accounts due to or from the producer settlement fund which remain unpaid after specified dates.

Interhandler Transfers:

Fluid milk products other than cream are classified in accordance with rules for assignment at the second plant if moved to another pool plant. Cream and milk products other than fluid milk products, if moved to another plant are classified as Class II.

1. The first part of the report is a general introduction to the subject of the study. It discusses the importance of the problem and the objectives of the research.

2. The second part of the report is a detailed description of the methods used in the study. It includes a description of the experimental design, the data collection procedures, and the statistical methods used for data analysis.

3. The third part of the report is a presentation of the results of the study. It includes a description of the data, a discussion of the findings, and a comparison of the results with previous research.

4. The fourth part of the report is a conclusion and a discussion of the implications of the study. It includes a summary of the findings, a discussion of the limitations of the study, and a discussion of the implications of the results for future research.

5. The fifth part of the report is a bibliography of the references used in the study. It includes a list of the books, articles, and other sources that were consulted during the research.

6. The sixth part of the report is an appendix containing additional information that is relevant to the study. It includes a list of the abbreviations used in the report, a list of the symbols used in the equations, and a list of the units used in the measurements.

7. The seventh part of the report is a list of the figures and tables included in the study. It includes a description of each figure and table, and a discussion of the information that is presented in each one.

8. The eighth part of the report is a list of the names of the people who contributed to the study. It includes the names of the principal investigators, the co-investigators, and the assistants who helped with the research.

9. The ninth part of the report is a list of the names of the people who reviewed the report. It includes the names of the reviewers who provided comments on the report, and the names of the people who approved the report for publication.

10. The tenth part of the report is a list of the names of the people who were involved in the preparation of the report. It includes the names of the people who wrote the report, the names of the people who edited the report, and the names of the people who proofread the report.

Outside Purchases:

Receipts of fluid milk products from plants subject to the Boston order are assigned to the class in which they are classified under that order, and receipts from New York order pool plants are assigned to Class I milk if classified in Class I-A or Class I-B under the New York order. Receipts of fluid milk products other than cream from plants subject to the Worcester or Springfield orders are assigned to Class I except that if shipper and receiver mutually request Class II classification and assignment, such receipts are assigned to Class II milk up to receiver's total Class II use of fluid milk products other than cream.

For pricing purposes "outside milk" is assigned to Class I only to the extent it exceeds the handler's Class II utilization of fluid milk products other than cream. On "outside milk" assigned to Class I the handler must pay the pool the difference between the Class I and Class II prices.

Outside Sales:

Fluid milk products, except cream, which are moved to an unregulated plant (and also to a producer-handler's plant) are classified as Class I milk up to the total Class I uses of the same form of product at the unregulated plant. Movements to plants subject to the Boston, Worcester, or Springfield orders are classified in the class to which they are assigned under those orders. Fluid milk products, other than cream, which are re-transferred from an unregulated plant to another such plant are classified as Class I, except in cases involving Boston, Worcester, or Springfield plants. Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handler:

A person who is both a handler and a dairy farmer and who receives no milk other than exempt milk from other dairy farmers except producer-handlers, makes payments into the producer-settlement fund under specified conditions (see "Special Handler Provisions").

Expense of Administration:

Each handler pays the pro rata expense of administration at a rate not in excess of 4 cents per hundredweight on milk received from producers, including his own production, and on his receipts of outside milk (except receipts of outside milk from other Federal order plants). Receipts from other Federal order plants are assessed at a rate by which the rate under this order exceeds the rate under the other order.

1. The first part of the report
describes the general situation
of the country and the
state of the economy.
It also mentions the
main problems which
the government is facing.
The second part of the report
describes the results of the
survey and the conclusions
which have been drawn from it.
The third part of the report
describes the measures which
the government is taking to
solve the problems mentioned
in the first part of the report.

2. The second part of the report
describes the results of the
survey and the conclusions
which have been drawn from it.
The third part of the report
describes the measures which
the government is taking to
solve the problems mentioned
in the first part of the report.

3. The third part of the report
describes the measures which
the government is taking to
solve the problems mentioned
in the first part of the report.
The fourth part of the report
describes the results of the
survey and the conclusions
which have been drawn from it.
The fifth part of the report
describes the measures which
the government is taking to
solve the problems mentioned
in the first part of the report.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions as authorized by members are turned over to cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents is deducted for non-members.

Handlers are required to furnish producers with statements showing the quantity of milk delivered, payment rates, and the details and amounts of any deductions.

Advance payments are required on the 10th day after each month for the approximate value of milk delivered during the first 15 days of such month. Such payments in no event may be less than the Class II price. Handlers who make final payment on or before the 17th day after the end of a month are not required to make advance payments.

Special Handler Provisions:

"Exempt" milk (i.e., milk of a dairy farmer's own production which he delivers in bulk to a plant for packaging) when received by a handler is not priced or pooled under the order.

Handlers who receive Class I milk from a New York, Boston or Springfield order plant pay into the producer settlement fund on such Class I milk the amount by which the Class I price under this order, adjusted for location and butterfat differentials, exceeds the Class I price under the other order adjusted for location and butterfat differentials.

FEDERAL MILK ORDER NO. 54

Duluth-Superior (Minnesota-Wisconsin)

Marketing Area:

Minnesota - Cities of Duluth and Cloquet.

Wisconsin - City of Superior.

Handler:

Person who disposes of milk for consumption as fluid milk in the marketing area.

Producer:

Person who, under certification of health authorities, produces milk which is received at a handler's plant from which milk is disposed of as milk in the marketing area.

Classification:

Class I - Fluid milk, skim milk, buttermilk, flavored milk, and flavored milk drinks, cream and cream mixtures for fluid consumption, and unaccounted-for milk.

Class II - All milk other than Class I and shrinkage up to 2 per cent of total receipts.

Class Prices (3.5 per cent butterfat):

Class I - For each month prior to May 1, 1951, the Class II price plus \$1.23. Subsequent to May 1, 1951, the Class II price plus \$1.00 during May through August and plus \$1.15 during other months.

Class II - Price per pound of 92-score butter at Chicago from the 25th of the second preceding month through the 24th of the preceding month, times 3.5, times 1.25, plus 7/10 cent for each 1/10 cent that the price per pound of nonfat dry milk solids (average f.o.b. gross factory price reported by the American Dry Milk Institute) is above 7 cents.

Butterfat Differentials:

Class Prices - Price per pound of Chicago 92-score butter, times 1.25, divided by 10.

Producer Price - Same.

Location Differentials:

None.

Method of Accounting for Milk:

Weights of skim milk and butterfat are accounted for separately. Upon completion of classification the butterfat test of each class is determined.

Type of Pool:

Market-wide, monthly pool, with new producer clause. No base rating plan is provided.

On milk received from producers during May, June, and July 8 per cent of the pool value is deducted. The fund established by these deductions is held by the market administrator until payments are made for milk delivered during the following October, November, and December. The fund is then divided into three equal parts and included in the uniform price computation for each month.

Interhandler Transfers:

Milk, skim milk or cream disposed of by a handler to another handler is Class I except that it may be classified otherwise if verification by market administrator shows that it was not utilized as Class I, provided that the receiving handler is not a producer-handler.

Milk, skim milk or cream received by a handler from a producer-handler is considered Class II. If used as Class I, receiving handler must pay the pool the difference between the Class I and Class II prices.

Outside Purchases:

"Emergency milk" (milk from outside sources received under a permit from health authorities) is deducted on a pro rata basis from each class.

Other outside milk is deducted from the class in which it is used, but receiving handler must pay the difference between the Class I and Class II prices if used in Class I. This payment need not be made on outside milk or cream used in Class I to the extent that producer milk was not available for such use.

Outside Sales:

Milk or skim milk disposed of by a handler to a nonhandler is classified as Class I milk if the nonhandler disposes of any milk for consumption as fluid milk. Otherwise such milk is classified as Class II milk.

Cream disposed of by a handler to a nonhandler is classified as Class I if the nonhandler disposes of any cream for human consumption. Otherwise it is classified as Class II.

Milk sold outside the marketing area is priced the same as milk sold in the marketing area.

Producer-handlers:

Handlers who distribute only milk of their own production are exempt from regulatory provisions. Reports may be required by the market administrator.

Expense of Administration:

Handlers pay administrative costs not to exceed 4 cents per hundredweight.

Special Producer Provisions:

Deductions, as authorized by members, are turned over to the cooperative associations.

A marketing service charge not to exceed 3 cents is deducted for non-members.

Market Advisory Committee:

Representatives of producers, handlers, and consumers may certify to the Secretary of Agriculture the selection of three individuals by each group for membership on a Market Advisory Committee. This committee may make recommendations to the Secretary regarding amendments to the order.

ST. LOUIS - ORDER NO. 3

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
14 FR 4775	7/30/49	Order, as amended
15 FR 1827	3/31/50	Amendment No. 4
15 FR 9427	12/30/50	Amendment No. 5

BOSTON - ORDER NO. 4

12 FR 4921	7/28/47	Order, as amended
12 FR 6426	9/30/47	Order suspending certain provisions
12 FR 8667	12/20/47	" " " "
13 FR 1639	3/30/48	Amendment No. 6
13 FR 9293	12/31/48	Amendment No. 7
14 FR 2129	4/30/49	Amendment No. 8
14 FR 4746	7/29/49	Order suspending certain provisions
15 FR 4781	7/27/50	Amendment No. 9

OKLAHOMA CITY - ORDER NO. 5

15 FR 1770	3/30/50	Order
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TULSA - ORDER NO. 6

15 FR 1829	3/31/50	Order
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MILWAUKEE - ORDER NO. 7

15 FR 7173	10/26/50	Order
15 FR 9428	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1

DUBUQUE - ORDER NO. 12

14 FR 3226	6/15/49	Order, as amended
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KANSAS CITY - ORDER NO. 13

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 67	1/4/51	Order, as amended

MEMPHIS - ORDER NO. 18

15 FR 6533	9/28/50	Order
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NEW YORK - ORDER No. 27

14 FR 1466	4/1/49	Order, as amended
14 FR 3443	6/24/49	Order suspending certain provisions
14 FR 4746	7/29/49	" " " "
14 FR 7755	12/29/49	Amendment No. 1

OMAHA - ORDER NO. 35

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
12 FR 2073	3/29/47	Order, as amended
13 FR 9487	12/31/48	Amendment No. 2
14 FR 3231	6/15/49	Amendment No. 3

CHICAGO - ORDER NO. 41

11 FR 9606	8/31/46	Order, as amended
12 FR 3073	5/10/47	Order suspending certain provisions
12 FR 5834	8/30/47	Amendment No. 3
12 FR 7248	11/5/47	Amendment No. 4
13 FR 5905	10/9/48	Order suspending certain provisions
15 FR 1068	2/28/50	Amendment No. 5
15 FR 9428	12/30/50	Amendment No. 6

NEW ORLEANS - ORDER NO. 42

13 FR 1079	2/28/48	Order, as amended
14 FR 1483	4/1/49	Amendment No. 2
14 FR 5385	8/31/49	Order suspending certain provisions
14 FR 5960	9/30/49	Amendment No. 3

DULUTH-SUPERIOR - ORDER NO. 54

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
16 FR 155	1/6/51	Order, as amended

PHILADELPHIA - ORDER NO. 61

7 FR 2377	3/28/42	Order
8 FR 1431	2/3/43	Amendment No. 1
8 FR 4749	4/13/43	Amendment No. 2
9 FR 7493	7/5/44	Order suspending certain provisions
10 FR 11041	8/29/45	Amendment No. 3
11 FR 5902	6/1/46	Amendment No. 4
11 FR 7260	6/29/46	Order suspending certain provisions
11 FR 10257	9/14/46	Amendment No. 5
12 FR 93	1/7/47	Order suspending certain provisions
13 FR 4343	7/29/48	Amendment No. 6
13 FR 9294	12/31/48	Amendment No. 7
14 FR 1845	4/16/49	Amendment No. 8
14 FR 3613	7/1/49	Order suspending certain provisions
14 FR 5964	9/30/49	Order suspending certain provisions
14 FR 7196	11/30/49	Amendment No. 9
15 FR 1775	3/30/50	Amendment No. 10
15 FR 4216	7/1/50	Amendment No. 11
15 FR 6571	9/29/50	Amendment No. 12

CINCINNATI - ORDER NO. 65

15 FR 5983	9/6/50	Order, as amended
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SOUTH BEND-LaPORTE - ORDER NO. 67

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
15 FR 1776	3/30/50	Order, as amended
15 FR 9432	12/30/50	Amendment No. 1

WICHITA - ORDER NO. 68

9 FR 5761	5/30/44	Order, as amended
10 FR 13587	11/2/45	Amendment No. 1
12 FR 7105	11/1/47	Amendment No. 2
13 FR 7703	12/14/48	Amendment No. 3

SUBURBAN CHICAGO - ORDER NO. 69

11 FR 11126	10/1/46	Order, as amended
12 FR 6428	9/30/47	Amendment No. 1
13 FR 5905	10/9/48	Order suspending certain provisions
15 FR 1070	2/28/50	Amendment No. 2
15 FR 9432	12/30/50	Amendment No. 3

CLINTON - ORDER NO. 70

11 FR 2915	3/20/46	Order, as amended
11 FR 6527	6/14/46	Order suspending certain provisions
11 FR 8279	8/1/46	" " " "
12 FR 5037	7/30/47	Amendment No. 1
14 FR 1911	4/21/49	Amendment No. 2

DAYTON-SPRINGFIELD - ORDER NO. 71

14 FR 3444	6/24/49	Order, as amended
14 FR 4857	8/5/49	Order suspending certain provisions

PADUCAH - ORDER NO. 77

<u>Citation</u>	<u>Date Published</u>	<u>Action</u>
12 FR 8808	12/27/47	Order
14 FR 6594	10/29/49	Amendment No. 1

NASHVILLE - ORDER NO. 78

12 FR 7320	11/8/47	Order
13 FR 5526	9/23/48	Amendment No. 1
14 FR 5388	8/31/49	Amendment No. 1a
14 FR 7756	12/29/49	Amendment No. 2

TOPEKA - ORDER NO. 80

12 FR 8377	12/13/47	Order
13 FR 7704	12/14/48	Amendment No. 1

KNOXVILLE - ORDER NO. 88

14 FR 3832	7/13/49	Order
14 FR 7197	11/30/49	Amendment No. 1
15 FR 1782	3/30/50	Amendment No. 2

ROCKFORD-FREEPORT - ORDER NO. 91

14 FR 4782	7/30/49	Order
15 FR 4185	6/30/50	Amendment No. 1
15 FR 9433	12/30/50	Amendment No. 2

LIMA - ORDER NO. 95

14 FR 3515	6/29/49	Order
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